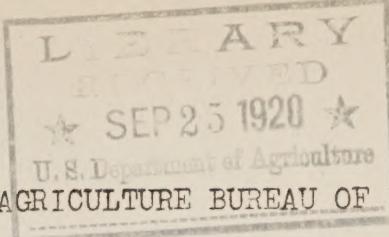


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



E-24 (Revised to September 15, 1920).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

FARMER'S BULLETINS

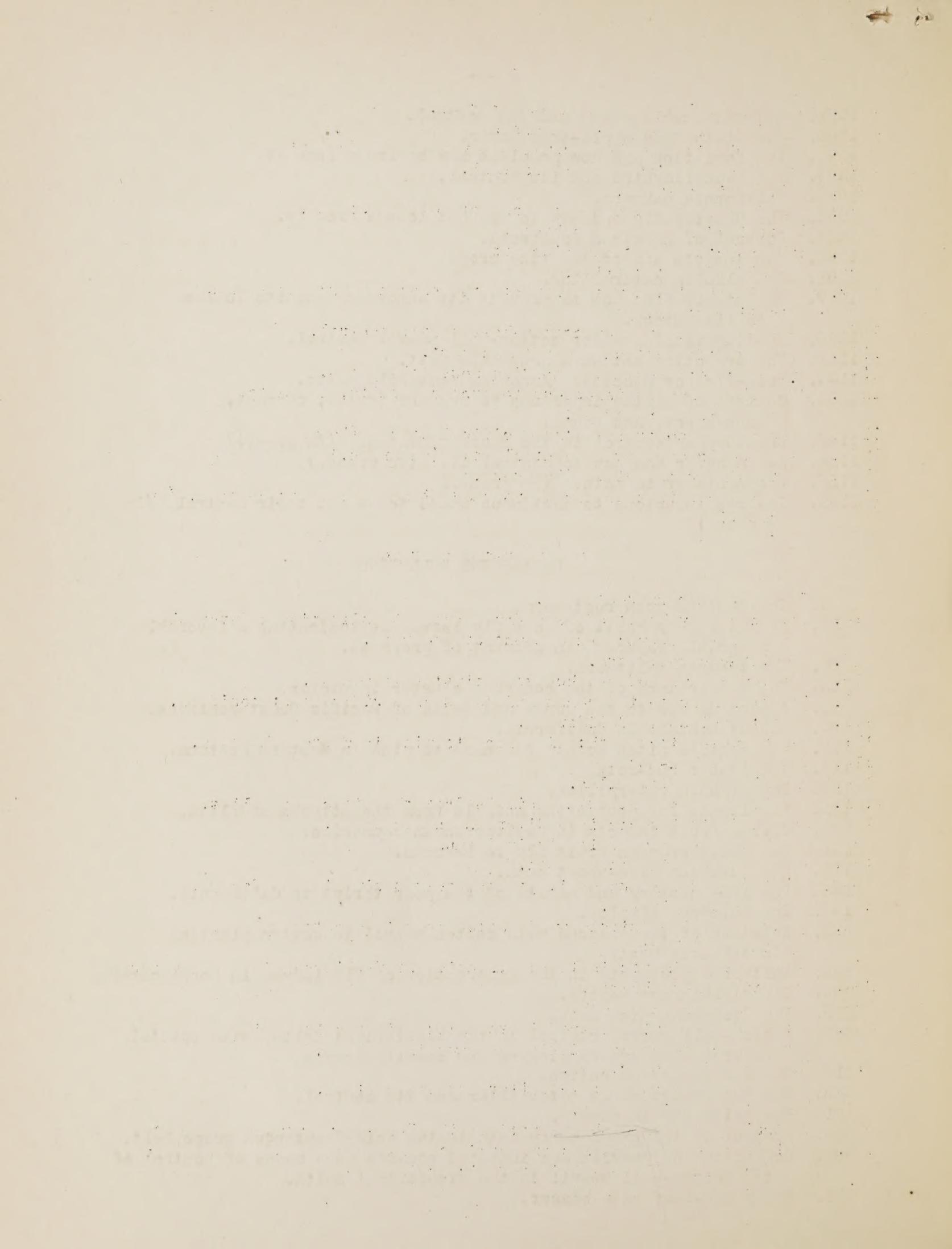
440. Spraying peaches for control of brown-rot, scab, and curculio.
444. Remedies and preventives against mosquitoes.
447. Bees.
450. Some facts about malaria.
492. The more important insects and fungous enemies of the fruit and foliage of the apple.
606. Collection and preservation of insects and other material for use in the study of agriculture.
627. The house centipede.
636. Chalcis fly in alfalfa seed.
637. The grasshopper problem and alfalfa culture.
650. San Jose scale and its control.
657. The chinch bug.
658. Cockroaches.
662. The apple-tree tent caterpillar.
668. The squash-vine borer.
671. Harvest mites or chiggers.
674. Control of the citrus thrips in California and Arizona.
675. The round-headed apple-tree borer.
691. Grasshoppers and their control on sugar beets and truck crops.
695. Out-door wintering of bees.
699. Hydrocyanic-acid gas against household insects.
701. The bagworm, an injurious shade-tree insect.
705. The catalpa sphinx.
708. The leopard moth: A dangerous imported enemy of shade trees.
721. The rose-chafers.
722. The leaf blister mite of pear and apple.
723. The oyster-shell scale and the scurfy scale.
725. Wireworms destructive to cereal and forage crops.
731. The true army worm and its control.
733. The corn and cotton wireworm in its relation to cereal and forage crops, with control measures.
734. Flytraps and their operation.
737. The clover leafhopper and its control in the Central States.
739. Cutworms and their control in corn and other cereal crops.
740. House ants: Kinds and methods of control.
741. The alfalfa weevil and methods of controlling it.
747. Grasshoppers and their control with relation to cereal and forage crops.
752. The fall army worm or "grass worm" and its control.
754. The bedbug.
762. The false chinch bug and measures for controlling it.
763. Orchard barkbeetles and pinhole borers and how to control them.
766. The common cabbage worm.
778. Powderpost damage by Lyctus beetles to seasoned hardwood.
789. Mushroom pests and how to control them.
799. Carbon disulphide as an insecticide.
801. Mites and lice on poultry.
819. The tobacco budworm and its control.

- 831. The red spider on cotton and how to control it.
- 835. How to detect outbreaks of insects and save the grain crops.
- 837. The asparagus beetles and their control.
- 843. Important pecan insects and their control.
- 845. The gipsy moth and brown-tail moth and their control.
- 846. The tobacco beetle and how to prevent loss from it.
- 848. The boll-weevil problem.
- 851. The house fly.
- 856. Control of diseases and insect enemies of the home vegetable garden.
- 857. Screw-worms and other maggots affecting animals.
- 860. Cranberry insect problems and suggestions for solving them.
- 862. Control of the cirtus mealybug in California.
- 867. Tobacco hornworm insecticide.
- 868. Increasing the potato crop by spraying.
- 872. The bollworm or corn earworm.
- 875. The rough-headed corn stalk-beetle.
- 880. Fumigation of ornamental greenhouse plants with hydrocyanic-acid gas.
- 890. How insects affect the cotton plant and means of combating them.
- 891. The corn root-aphis and methods of controlling it.
- 897. Fleas and their control.
- 902. The silverfish: An injurious household insect.
- 908. Information for fruit growers about insecticides, spraying ~~apparatus~~, and important insect pests.
- 914. Control of the melon aphis.
- 923. Fumigation of citrus trees.
- 928. Control of the Argentine ant in orange groves.
- 933. Spraying for the control of insects and mites attacking citrus trees in Florida.
- 940. White grubs.
- 944. Controlling the garden webworm in alfalfa fields.
- 950. The southern corn rootworm and farm practices to control it.
- 959. The spotted garden slug.
- 961. Transferring bees to modern hives.
- 971. The control of the clover-flower midge.
- 975. The control of European foulbrood.
- 982. Control of the green clover worm in alfalfa fields.
- 983. Bean and pea weevils.
- 1003. How to control billbugs destructive to cereal and forage crops.
- 1006. The jointworm and its control.
- 1007. Control of the onion thrips.
- 1011. The wooly white fly in Florida citrus groves.
- 1012. Preparation of bees for outdoor wintering.
- 1014. Wintering bees in cellars.
- 1020. The weevil-potato weevil and its control.
- 1025. The larger corn stalk-borer.
- 1029. Conserving corn from weevils in the Gulf Coast States.
- 1037. White ants as pests in the Unites States and methods of preventing their damage.
- 1038. The striped cucumber beetle and its control.
- 1039. Commercial comb-honey production.
- 1046. The European corn borer: A menace to the country's corn crop.
- 1056. Controlling important fungous and insect enemies of the pear in the humid sections of the Pacific Northwest.

1061. The Harlequin cabbage bug and its control.
1065. The flatheaded apple-tree borer.
1070. The fowl tick and how premises may be freed from it.
1074. The bean ladybird and its control.
1076. California oakworm.
1083. The Hessial fly and how to prevent losses from it.
1084. Control of American foulbrood.
1086. How insects affect the rice crop.
1094. The alfalfa caterpillar.
1097. The stable fly: How to prevent its annoyance and its losses to live stock.
1098. Dusting machinery for cotton-boll weevil control.
1101. The Argentine ant as a household pest.
1104. Book-lice or psocids: Annoying household pests.
1128. Control of aphids injurious to orchard fruits, currants, gooseberry, and grape.
1140. Grasshopper control in the Pacific States. (In press.)
1154. Aspen borer and how to control it. (In press.)
1156. Angoumois grain moth. (In press.)
1169. Insects injurious to deciduous shade trees and their control. (In press.)

DEPARTMENT BULLETINS

8. The western corn root-worm.
14. The migratory habit of housefly larvae as indicating a favorable remedial measure: An account of progress.
59. The tobacco splitworm.
93. The temperature of the honeybee cluster in winter.
95. Insect damage to the cones and seeds of Pacific Coast conifers.
100. Walnut aphides in California.
111. The Sequoia pitch moth: A menace to pine in Western Montana.
113. The lesser bud-moth.
124. The alfalfa caterpillar.
131. Repellents for protecting animals from the attacks of flies.
134. Citrus fruit insects in Mediterranean countries.
161. The Mediterranean fruit fly in Bermuda.
170. The European pine-shoot moth.
173. The life history and habits of the pear thrips in California.
184. The huisache girdler.
233. Relation of the Arizona wild cotton weevil to cotton planting in the arid West.
245. Further experiments in the destruction of fly larvae in horse manure.
264. The violet rove beetle.
295. The Zimmerman pine moth.
382. Cotton-boll weevil control in the Mississippi delta, with special reference to square picking and weevil picking.
416. The red spider on cotton.
443. The New Mexico range caterpillar and its control.
491. The melon fly in Hawaii.
550. Control of the grape-berry moth in the Erie-Chautauqua grape belt.
564. Collection of weevils and infested squares as a means of control of the cotton-boll weevil in the Mississippi delta.
571. The pecan-leaf case-beaver.



- 640. The Mediterranean fruit fly.
- 643. The melon fly.
- 703. Miscellaneous truck-crop insects in Louisiana. I. Insects injurious to globe artichoke. II. The granulated cutworm. III. Experiments in controlling the tomato fruit worm with arsenicals.
- 707. Results of experiments with different substances against bedbugs, cockroaches, clothes moths, and carpet beetles.
- 723. The pink bollworm with special reference to steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to prevent its establishment in the United States.
- 731. Recent experimental work in poisoning cotton boll weevils.
- 737. The tobacco beetle: An important pest in tobacco products.
- 766. A study of *Compsilura concinnata*, an imported tachnid parasite of the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth.
- 807. The broad-bean weevil.
- 808. Studies on the life-history and habits of the jointworm flies of the genus *Harmolita*, with recommendations for control.
- 812. The clover and alfalfa seed chalcis-fly.
- 826. Generic classification of the hemipterous family Aphididae.
- 833. Chrysanthemum midge.
- 834. Black grain-stem sawfly of Europe in the United States.
- 838. Cypress bark scale.
- 841. The western grass-stem sawfly.
- 843. The bean ladybird.
- 847. Roundheaded apple-tree borer: Its life history and control.
- 872. Insect control in flour mills. (In press.)
- 885. The black fly of citrus and other subtropical plants. (In press.)
- 886. Spotted apple-tree borer. (In press.)
- 887. Pear borer. (In press.)
- 888. Results of experiments with miscellaneous substances against chicken lice and the dog flea. (In press.)
- 889. Clover stem-borer as an alfalfa pest. (In press.)
- 891. The green June beetle. (In press.)
- 892. The beet leaf-beetle. (In press.)
- 899. Gipsy-moth tree-banding material: How to make, use, and apply it. (In press.)
- 900. Grapevine looper. (In press.)
- 901. Grapevine flea-beetles. (In press.)
- 902. The western cabbage flea-beetle. (In press.)
- 903. The grape phylloxera in California. (In press.)
- 907. Fumigation of citrus plants with hydrocyanic acid: Conditions governing injury. (In press.)
- 911. Life history of the grape-berry moth in northern Ohio. (In press.)
- 914. The red-banded leaf-roller. (In press.)
- 918. Report on investigations of the pink bollworm of cotton in Mexico. (In press.)

and the first stage of the process is to identify the relevant data and to determine the appropriate statistical methods for analysis. This involves defining the research question, identifying the variables of interest, and specifying the study design. Once the data have been collected, the next stage is to analyze the data using statistical methods. This may involve descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, or multivariate statistics, depending on the nature of the data and the research question. The results of the analysis are then interpreted and presented in a report or paper. Finally, the findings are used to draw conclusions and make recommendations for future research or practice.

Statistical methods are widely used in various fields, including medicine, engineering, social sciences, and business. In medicine, statistical methods are used to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments, to identify risk factors for diseases, and to predict patient outcomes. In engineering, statistical methods are used to analyze data from experiments and to optimize designs. In social sciences, statistical methods are used to study the relationships between variables and to test hypotheses. In business, statistical methods are used to analyze market trends, to evaluate the performance of products or services, and to make informed decisions. Overall, statistical methods play a crucial role in advancing knowledge and improving decision-making across a wide range of applications.